

corded from the Holston river, does not appear in the extensive collections of Mrs. Andrews and Professor Wetherby. Aberrant specimens of *virgata* agree with the description except in the matter of size. It may be suspected that *littorina* is a form of *subglobosa* varying in a similar manner.

The entire *prærosa* group is something of a confusion. Particularly in the smaller rivers and creeks of central Tennessee does it take peculiar aspects which may or may not deserve differentiation from the parent stock. In the Elk river are forms ranging from undeniable *prærosa* to *subglobosa*. The same thing is true of the Duck river. *A. pinguis* is in the Caney Fork of the Cumberland river, but typical *prærosa* is there also, and I have not had means of learning whether *pinguis* is a true local race or represents specimens selected from sendings of species previously named. The suspicion holds good against *troostiana* and *lewisii*. The only *subglobosa* outside of southeastern Virginia and eastern Tennessee that may not be challenged as variants of *prærosa* comes from Lookout creek, a tributary of the Tennessee river in northern Alabama. There is still a great deal to be learned about the forms of middle Tennessee.

THE HELICOID GROUP DISCULELLA PILSBRY.

BY T. D. A. COCKERELL.

Lowe gave the name *Placentula* to a small group of Madeiran Helices, typified by *H. maderensis* Wood. This shell, in general form and coloration, resembles the *H. polymorpha* group (*Discula* Lowe), but is easily distinguished by the lack of the surface sculpture of elongate pustuliform granules, the round aperture (hence the synonym *H. cyclostoma* Menke) and strictly continuous peristome. Eight species are referred to *Disculella* by Pilsbry, and a ninth must now be added:

Geomitra (Disculella) cenourensis n. sp.

Shell with max. diam. 7.2 to 9.5 mm., with the form of *G. dealbata* Lwe., to which it is nearly related, but dark reddish-

brown, varying to whitish, with the surface *dull*, above and below, minutely granular, not very conspicuously striate; aperture round, the peristome continuous, livid brown. The umbilicus is rounder than in *dealbata*; in the latter species it is distinctly contracted, and therefore not round. In the dull surface the shell resembles *G. (Spirorbula) depauperata*, but it differs by the wider umbilical region, with much more of the penultimate whorl showing. In the form of the umbilical region it resembles *G. (Disculella) fictilis* Lwe., but it is considerably larger than *fictilis* and lacks the glistening surface. The animal is pellucid whitish.

I found this abundantly on Cenouras Island, off the east side of Porto Santo, January, 1921. The snails of this small island have not previously been collected, so far as I can learn. The island is barren, with a scanty vegetation consisting of *Microstigma maderensis* (*Matthiola maderensis* Lowe), *Lotus*, etc. I could not find any ants or millipedes. The same plants and the same general conditions are found on the Ilheo de Nordeste, a short distance away, yet the snail faunas of these two islets are very different. Nordeste possesses a fine *Lep-taxis (forensis* Woll.), and swarms with a *Discula (gomesiana* Paiva). On Cenouras I found no *Discula*, except a single dead and broken *G. cheiranthicola* (Lowe), which, as Mr. A. C. de Noronha suggests, may have been brought by a bird. On Nordeste we found a small variety of *G. (Caseolus) abjecta* (Lwe.) in some numbers, but the shells were all dead.

The group *Disculella* contains rather discordant elements. *G. leptoticta* (Lwe.) of Madeira, and the related *G. micromphala* (Lwe.) of the Desertas stand apart, having a granulated surface, small umbilicus, no keel, and peristome not strictly continuous. They should, I think, be transferred to *Caseolus*. *G. spirulina* n. n. (*Helix spirorbis* Lowe, 1852, not Linné, 1758) is the smallest of the series, and *G. compar* (Lwe.) is easily known by the elegant ribbing.

I recently received *G. micromphala* from the Southern Deserta (Bugio), collected by Mr. C. B. Cossart. According to Paiva, *spirulina* and *leptoticta* also occur there, but several of Paiva's Bugio records are improbable and in need of con-

firmation. Mr. Cossart's collection from Bugio (1921) consists of the following forms:

Plebecula vulgata saxipotens (Woll.). Six.

P. punctulata avellana (Lowe). Common.

Geomitra micromphala (Lowe). Six.

G. polymorpha poromphala (Lowe). The most abundant shell.

G. coronula (Lowe). Two examples of this beautiful little species.

G. actinophora descendens (Woll.). This form can only be segregated on average characters, I think. Three were found.

OREOHELIX MACULATA, NEW SPECIES.

BY JUNIUS HENDERSON.

In 1917 I collected several species of *Oreohelix* in abundance in Shell Creek Canyon and White Creek Canyon, northern Wyoming. The first-mentioned canyon is the type locality of *O. pygmaea* Pilsbry, and the other, near by, is the only other recorded locality for that species. Supposing that I was at the type locality of *pygmaea*, and misled by the size and shape of the smallest species of *Oreohelix* I found there, the specimens were labeled *pygmaea* in the field and so designated in the field notes. Apparently they were not re-examined upon returning to Boulder, but were unfortunately placed in a drawer and published as *pygmaea* (NAUTILUS, XXVII, pp. 45-46), and specimens have since been distributed in exchange to several conchologists and institutions under that name. A few days ago I examined a few of them with a lens, just after looking at some true *pygmaea*, and at once saw that they bear no very close resemblance to that form or to any other described *Oreohelix*. Indeed, the difference may be readily seen without a lens. An examination of the records in comparison with the latest map of the region also shows that the *pygmaea* localities are several miles farther up both canyons than our 1917 stations, and none of the material found in 1917 is *pygmaea*.